Dabidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor. WILLIAM SHANE, Becorder. JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshol.

Deputy Marshals-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker d James A. Steele. Clarks of the Market-John Chumbley, ex-officio, first os. L. Byan, second ; and John Reddick, third.

The Assessor-William Driver. Revenue Collector-A. B. Shankland. Water Tax Collector-F. B. Garrott

Wharf Muster-Thomas Leake. Superintendent of the Workhouse-J. Q. Dodd. Superintendent of the Water Works-James Wyatt. Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Seabury. Sexton of the Country-T. H. McBride. Street Overscer-J. L. Stewart.

City Attorney-John McPhail Smith. CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen-M. M. Brien, President ; J. E. fewman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheataru, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb. thousann Council-W. P. Jones, President; William oberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, zoris Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southate, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. inowice, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL. Finance-Knowles, Scovel and Cole. Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Claiborne. Streets - Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, fayfield, Cheatham and Claiborne. Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Turner. Hospital-Jones, Mayfield and Sloan. Schools-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Fire Department-Cready, Driver and Newman, Gas-Driver, Cheatham and Davis. Cometery-Smith, Stewart and Newman Market House-Roberts, Stewart and Turner luses-Hough, Claiborns and Davis. Pot.ce-Cheatham, Brien and Anderson prings-Hough, Clathorne and Brien.

Workhouse-Cheatham, Mayueld and Knowles. Enprovements and Expenditures-Cole, Scovel and Public Property-Brien, Cheatham and Tarner. Pest House-Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

age The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays ext preceding the second and fourth Toursdays in ach menth, and the Common Conneil the second nd fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Contain-John Baugh. Birst Lieutemant-Wm. Yarbrough. Percent Lientenant-John H. Davis. Holicemen-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Pais Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William anto, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Stollert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyie, David Yates, and Charles Hulitt. The Police Court is opened every morning

o'elock.

COUNTY OFFICERS. Serif-James M. Hinton. Deputies-Thomas Hob-

a ind J. K. Buchasan. Register-Phinces Garrett Timstee-W. Jasper Taylor. Coroner-N H. Belcher. Renger-John Corbitt. Revenue Collector-J. G. Brilley. Bullroad Tax Collector-W. D. Robertson. Constables for the Nashville District-John D. Gower ad J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge-Hon. James Whitworth Clerk-P. Lindaley Nichol.

The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in h mouth, and the Quarterly Court, composed of he Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monay in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT. Judge-Hon. Nathaniel Baxter.

Clerk-David C. Love. The Court meets the first Monday in March

CRIMINAL COURT. Judge-Hon, William K. Turner.

Clevk-Charles E. Inggons. The Court meets the first Monday in April Auast and December.

CHANCERY COURT. Chancellor-Hon, Samuel D. Frierson. Clerk and Master-J. E. Gleaven.

The Court meets the first Monday in May and

I. O. O. F. OHN F. HIDE, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Nashuille, Tenn.

Temesses Lodge, No. 1-Meets every Tuesday Evenng, at their Hall, on the cerner of Union and Sumner streets. The officers for the present term, are:), S. Lesneur, N G.; J. E. Milis, V.G.; J. L. Wenkley, lecretary ; L. E. Spain, Trensurer. Probes Ledge, No. 10-Meets at the same place

very Monday Evening. The officers are: R. A. ampheil, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, coretary ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer. Saley Lodge, No. 90-Meets at their Hall, on South

herry street, every Friday Evening. The officers re : O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Watt, Socretary ; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer. serora Lodge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the

Hal corner of Union and Summer streets, every Thusday Evening. The officers are : Charles Rich, N.G.P. Friedman, V.G.; - Bitterlich, Secretary; Geo. Morle, Treasurer.

Ridge Encompment, No. 1-Meets on the above Hall on the jet and third Wednesdays of each month The office are: J. E. Mills, C.P.; T. H. MeBride, H.P., G. F. Fule, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hide, Scrib, B. H. Cutter, Treasurer.

Olive Brank Ecocompment, No. 4-Meets at the above Hall the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each cath. The officers are: Jas. T Beli, C.P.; Henry APie, H.P.; L. Moker, S.W.; R. Friedman, J.W.: Bare Eircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward, Tremsurer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Post-Hondquarters on High street. Gen. Negley

District-Hendquarters on Summer street (Dr Ford's residence.) W. H. Sideli, Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G. Propost Marshal-Headquarters at the Capitol. A

C. Gillem, Col. 1st Tenn. Infantry. Chief Assistant Quartermaster - Headquarters or Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Cateon's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham.

Amistant Quartermaster-No. - Cherry street. Capt. R. Stevenson. Assistant Quartermoster - Vino street, near Mrs.

Polk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb. Assistant Quarliermaster-No. 37, Market stront .-Capt, J. M. Hate.

Chief Commissory-Headquarters, No. 10, Vine st Capt. R. Macfeely. Commissary of Subsistence-Broad street. Capt. S

Acting Opmenusary of Bubeistence-Corner of Broad and College streets. Lieut Charles Allen. Medical Director-Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old esidence.) Surgeon, E. Swift.

Medical Purreyor's Office-Church street, Masonic Building. J. R. Piarin, Surgeon, 6th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

> PROSPECTUS OF THE

NASHVILLE UNION.

THE NASHVILLE UNION Was commenced a few weeks ance, for the purpose of opposing the Rebei Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States princh have attempted to second. It holds as friends all who support, and as fees all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but Facement and traite. has no compared to the Union of the States.

With robels and traite has no compromise to cake It contends for the Federal Constitution and make It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Strakma Law of the Lann, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwith-standing.

It contends for the Union of the States, because

without it the preservation of our liberties and insti-tutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the robellion and restoring e Union must perish, no matter by what same it pe

To the people of Tonnessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the rebel despotism at Richmond by a perdious Governor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason and anarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of rebel office holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with mouraing, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitions and avaricious uses who have plotted our ruin for their own aggrandisement be fastened to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their "like in society. Let it be shown how the sefetyied defenders of "Southern Rights" are now leading margarding bands of free-booters and moss-troopers over our St. ie, kidnapping negroes, stealing horses and cattle, breaking into houses, burning rairead bridges and care, and murdering unarmed citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Southern conspirators, now circulate fracely through every neighborhood, and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal To the people of Tonnessee, ever renowned for their and our cause will assuredly triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere aid us in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

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Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great land ness by re-publishing the foregoing or its schetance The current transactions in Tennessee for months to some will be highly interesting to all lovers of their country and her free institutions, and the columns of the Union will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

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When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the insual advertising rates.

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Cash required in advance for all advertisements unions by special agreement. We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the

above rates, to which we bind ourselves strictly to WM. CAMEBON, for the Union. JOHN WALLACE, for the Disputch MASSVILLE, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Mashville Anion.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Beaderick Streets.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1862

The Halleck-McClellan Letter. The following is the full official corres-

pondence to which allusion has been

made by telegraph: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ? WASHINGTON, October 28, 1862. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War : Six-In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yester-

day, I have to report: 1. The requisitions for supplies to the army under General McClellan are made by his staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here: that is, for Quartermasters' supplies, by his Chief Quartermaster on the Quartermaster General; for Commissary supplies by his Chief Commissary on the Commissary General, &c. No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

2. On several occasions Gen. McClellan has telegraphed to me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the Heads of Bureaus, with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions had been immediately filled, except one, where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, &c., not having a full

supply here. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any Department or Bureau, in issuing all supplies asked for by General McClelian or by the officers of his staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in fowarding supplies by rail, on account of the crowded condition of the depots, or of a want of cars; but whenever notified of this, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty. Under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Haupt, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usual with freight trains.

An army of the size of that under General McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies asked, on account of neglect in making timely requisitions and unavoidable delays in forwarding them, and in distributing them to the different brigades and regiments.

From all the information I can obtain I am of opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied than our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distance from the sources of supply and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe no armies in the world, while in campaign, have been more promptly or better supplied than

3. Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan was orged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington, reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the 1st of October, finding that he proposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to "cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him South. Your army must move now while the roads are good. It will be observed that three weeks

have elapsed since this order was given. 4. In my opinion, there has been no such want of supplies in the army under General McClellan as to prevent his compliance with the orders to advance against the enemy. Had he moved to the south side of the Potomac he would have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north.

5. On the 7th of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, General McClellan stated that it would require at least three days to supply the 1st, 5th and 6th corps, that they needed shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made that any requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies. On the 11th he telegraphed that a portion of his supplies sent by

rail had been delayed. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward. On the same date (the 11th) he spoke of many of the horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th be complained that the rate of supply was only "150 horses per week for the entire army there and in front of Washington." I immediately directed ter campaign.

the Quartermaster General to inquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was not furnished.

General Meigs reported, on the lath, that the average issue of horses to Gen. McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington for the previous six weeks had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in all. In addition, that large numbers of mules had been supplied, and that the number of animals with General McClellan's army on the Upper Potomac was over 31,000, He also reported that he was then sending to that army all the horses he could

On the 18th Gen. McClellan stated, in regard to Gen. Meigs's report, that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing: "Gen. Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they have not reached our depots; and unless greater effort to insure prompt transmission is made by the Department of which Gen, Meigs is the head, they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as this army is concerned."

I immediately called General Meigs's attention to this apparent neglect of his department. On the 25th, he reported as the result of his investigation that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the Quartermaster of Gen. McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick, and Hagerstown; that 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the 21st; that 10,000 more were on their way, and 15,000 more ordered.

Colonel Ingals, Aid-de-Camp and Chief Quartermaster to General McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions of regi-mental and brigade commanders." On the 24th he telegraphed to the Quartermaster General that the clothing was not detained in cars at the depots .-"Such complaints are groundless. The fact is, the clothing arrives, and is issued, but more is still wanted. I have ordered more than would seem necessary from data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions so far as clothing is concerned. Our depot is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I foresee no time when an army of over 100,000 men will not call for clothing and other

In regard to General McClellan's means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me or to the proper Bureaus of the War Department, I report that, in addition to the regular mails, he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph.

It is due to General Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram re-ceived by him from Gen. McClellan.

Very respectfully your obedient ser ant, H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH. [Received Oct. 24, 1802-9 40 P. M.] FROM McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

To Brig.-Gen. Meigs: Your despatch of this date is received. have never intended, in any letter or

despatch, to make any accusation against yourself or your Department, for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do. I believe that everything has been done that could be done in this respect. The idea that I have tried to convey was, that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and the army could not move until it was supplied. G. B. McCLELLAN, M. G.

Soldiers of the Cross.

Orpheus C. Kerr says in a late let ter "The Potomac, my boy-to speak with all due reverence of sacred things constantly imposes upon the military, it. would seem calculated to turn this war into another crusade, and make all our heroes literal soldiers of the "cross."

Major General Ambrose Everitt Burnside, of the United States volunteer service, is in the prime of life, having been born at Liberty, a small town in Union county, Indiana, on the 23d of May, 1824. After being well grounded in the usual rudiments of a liberal education, he was nominated to the West Point Military Academy, and his name was enrolled as a cadet in 1842. He graduated in 1847, eighteenth in a class of 38 members, and was immediately attached to the 2d artillery, with the brevet rank of 2d lieu-

The Vicksburg Whig says extensive secret abolition societies have ben discovered in Northern Texas, the objects there was mounting in hot haste. Kirby of which are to resist the conscript law Smith walking up and down and looking and co-operate with the Federal army.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th says significant movements are progressing along the entire line of General Lee's army. Stirring, perhaps startling events seem to be rapidly approaching, promising in reality a sharp and decisive winRebel Doings at Frankfert.

The rebel raid in Frankfort will long be remembered. They declared it was not their intention to molest the person or property of any citizen, and in the town limits they behaved pretty well. They were liberal enough with their money, such as it was, and seemed to show its value by the indifference with which they parted with it.

The butchers were, of course, unwill-

ing to take such currency, but a sergeant with a file of men, marched from the Capital Hotel, which Gen. Bragg had occupied as headquarters, into the markethouse and made purchases or seizures to the amount of seventeen dollars. He offered twenty dellars, but the butcher had not the change, "d-n the change;" said the soldier and walked eff. It was the same everywhere they made purchases. It made no difference whether the price was five or twenty-five dollars, it was all the same. A Colonel bought for five dollars (Confed. scrip of course) a half-worn bat, worth perhaps four when new, off a gentleman's head, and sauntered off as proud as a squaw with a string of beads. Their apparent contempt for it of course made the citizens more reluctant to take the money, but there was no choice. There were some little take offs such as Crutcher of the Capitol politely changing a fifty dollar greenback for Bob Wolley, giving him forty-eight dollars in Confederate shinplasters for change.

They were polite enough to visit us. A very civil young man came to Mr. Lewis and after some awkward stammerings and pauses, he said he had an order from General Bragg to take the paper and ink belonging to the Commonwealth office, paying for it in the butter-

nut colored rage of the Confederacy. He was brought to the office and shown the supply of our own paper fortunately a small one, worth two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars. The State paper was in the same room, and when he inquired about it, Mr. Lewis told him that it did not belong to the Commouwealth" but to other parties, being careful not to make known who the other parties were. This the young man said he wouldn't touch, adding with a real appearance of distress, his mortification at having to do what was little other than robbing. For, he added "I know this money is no value to you whatever." We can only regret that this young man should be in a service which invelves such unpleasant duties.

The day after the citizens were told private property was not to be disturbed. the railroad bridge was burned, but that is to be ascribed to a malice personal to railroads in general.

The heaviest haul they made was at the Frankfort woollen factory. They entered this and seized seventy-four thousand nine hundred and sixty yards of Kentucky jeans, for which the company expected to realize this winter as much as one dollar and fifty cents per vard. As usual, they promised to pay, in their peculiar currency, one dollar per yard, but neglected to do so. In the mean while the Federal army advanced upon Frankfort, and the rebel inauguration broke up in most admired disorder. They fled, and with them fled all probable hopes of the seventy-five thousand dollars due the woollen factory. Mr. Watson having been sent as agent to get back either goods or money, was handed eight thousand dollars, bogus currency, and told that was all they had.

Their doings through the country were not marked with the temperance they were in town. The flimsy veil was torn off. Scott's cavalry camped on the farm of Mr. Adam C. Keenon, and without offering scrip, scrape of the pen, or thank ye, they took thirty acres of the finest oats raised in the county, one hundred barrels of corn, leaving Mr. Keenon for his winter supply, neither a sheaf of oats or a barrel of corn. In the same way -in the numerous backs and forths it so they entered his meat house and emptied

The farms of Mr. Phil. Swigert, J. A. Richardson, and Joseph Clark, in the same neighbrhood, suffered in like manner. It is to be added that, when the Federals forces came by, they completed the destruction by burning the rails. We suppose they thought the fencing was of no use when all the stock and fodder was

The grand day of skedaddle came. The commander-in-chief, the newly hatched Governor, and all the small fry generals were gathered at the Capital Hotel, over rather a plain mauguration dinner. The Governor was presenting some gracious requests, and promising to hang and imprison a few Union men, as a personal favor to some acquaintances, when a "cream-faced loon" announced to Macbeth Bragg that "Biornam Wood had come to Dunsinane"-in other words that the Federals were at hand. Then much agitated, and Hawes scared until he looked like a white man. The ladies only were indignant and augry at having to ran, but they all shoved off in the cars, leaving Col. Scott to do the customary duty of burning bridges. One of them was spared, and we expect he has been cashiered for it.

call-except the dropping of a shell | Ekin, was \$94.

among Scott's cavalry, whereby seven of his men were thrown from their horses; and also a row of threatening beer barrels, whose frowning muzzles were on the hills where Dument's battery had been, and by which the rebel cavalry force was kept out of town, it is said, for a whole day .- Commonwealth.

Emancipation in Missouri.

The St. Louis Democrat the organ of the straight-out Emancipationists in Missouri, takes the following view of the re-

cent election in that State: Missouri has certainly sleeted to the next House of National Representatives, out of her delegation of nine, five members who are openly and unmistakably pledged to the thorough enforcement of the President's proclamation of freedom, and are radical supporters of the principles upon which that policy is founded. They are Knox, Blow, Boyd, McClung, and Loan, and possibly one other, viz: Green. She has in addition to that, chosen an Emancipation Legislature, which will send two good and true men to the United States Senate, and so shape the Leg-islature of the State as to bring it in harmony with the recommendation of the President, and, by freeing her soil from the presence of slavery, relieve it also from the curse of rebellion.

Whatever may be the verdict of the people of the North upon the policy the President has seen fit to inaugurate by his noble message of liberty to four millions of enslaved men, in the great work of suppressing the rebellion, the result we have stated is the answer of Missouri, a slave State, and the first to speak in response. If any have indulged the belief that the President's Proclamation was calculated to alienate the hearts of the people of those slave States, which have so far remained true to the Government, they may now dismiss it, and dismiss it forever.

We have, for ourselves, ever since the first announcement of the proclamation, freely signified our belief that the loval people of the slave States would be much ess surprised at its promulgation, and were much more ready and better prepared to receive it, than the people of the non-slaveholding States. The people of the slave States have been farced to reap the bitter fruits of slavery, in the rebel-lion. They have learned from experience the cause of the war. They have been taught the value of peace, even if it must be purchased at the expense of their cherished institution of slavery. Their blighted fields and desolated homes call aloud for a vigorous policy, and the men who have suffered are not the ones to spurn the prospect of deliverance, at the bidding of prejudice, however old or however strong. When the proclamation appeared, more honest souls in Missouri shouted, "God bless Abraham Lincoln." in proportion to the number of her people, than in any part of the nation; and when they came to vote, their acts verified their

The President may now rest assured, that whatever may be the extent of opposition, his policy of liberation may receive from other parts of the nation, however, many degenerate sons of the free North may demean themselves in the work of fighting the battles of slavery in the National Councils his hands, in the good work of putting down this rebellion, and with it the cause which gave it birth, will be upheld by a majority of the delegation from Missourislave State now, but striving earnestly to be free.

And St. Louis, the Queen City of the Great West, let the President know, has declared in favor of the policy of his proclamation, in a voice which none can fail to understand. When a great politician in our midst, the present Representative of this city in the National Congress -- a man of shrewdness and popularity, and who had endeared his name to the friends of freedom throughout the whole country, by his early la-bors and sacrifices in behalf of their cause, faltered in this hour of trial, turned his back upon his old co-laborers in that cause, and refused to pledge himself to the firm support of the policy of that proclamation, the people of this city arose in their might, and with unexpected as well as unwonted unanimity, utterly repudiated him and his party.

THE PRESIDENT AND AN OFFICE SERKER -The correspondent of the London Times tells the following story of our honored President: A supplicant for office of more than ordinary pretensions, called upon him lately and presuming on the activity he had shown on Mr. Lincoln's behalf during the election that raised him to the chief magistracy, asserted, as a reason why the office he desired should be given to him, that he had made him President. "You made me President, did you?" said Mr. Lincoln, with a twinkle of his eye, "I think I did," said the applicant. "Then a precious mess you've got me into, that's all," plied Mr. Lincoln, and closed the dis cussion.

The average price at which the contract for three thousand horses was let at In-These are all the incidents we can re- | dianapolis on Saturday last, by Capt.

TROP